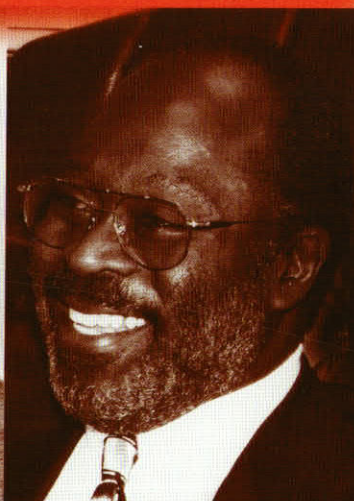
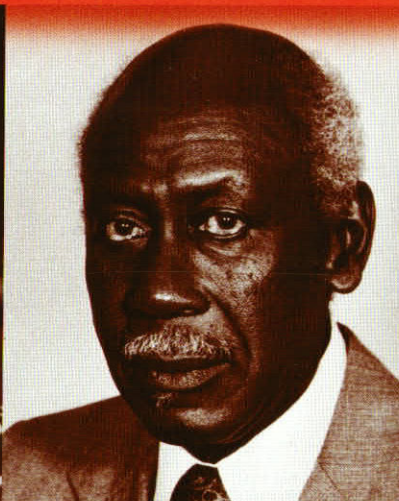
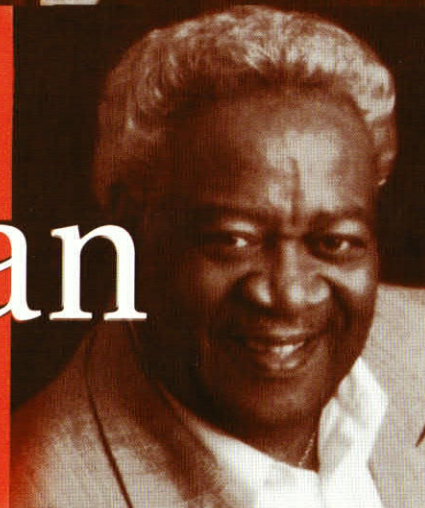


© **BELLSOUTH** presents the **2001**

South Carolina **African American** *History Calendar*

visit our website at: <http://www.scafam-hist.org>



Dear Students, Educators and Friends:

BellSouth is pleased to present the twelfth edition of the South Carolina African-American History Calendar.

Twelve years ago, we began producing these special calendars to feature one of the many different cultures that has influenced the growth and development of the Palmetto State. BellSouth wanted to assist the South Carolina Department of Education in meeting the Educational Improvement Act mandate, which calls for the inclusion of African-American history in the social studies curriculum. The response from students, educators and the general public has indicated that this calendar has indeed filled a gap in the history books, and that it has helped to build a better understanding of African-American culture. Also, with the monetary assistance of co-sponsors, a scholarship fund has been established to award scholarships to rising college seniors majoring in education. Additionally, a website featuring all honorees is available via the internet, at **www.scafam-hist.org**.

The individuals highlighted in this year's calendar have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of art, business, civil rights, community service, drama, education, law, medicine, military service, music and sports.

This year, SC Educational Television produced an exciting video, highlighting the lives of these twelve honorees. Additionally, this video will be available in January 2001 to the teachers of South Carolina for use in their classrooms. For more information, please contact SC Educational Television's School Services Division at 1-800-277-3245 or the South Carolina Department of Education's Instructional Television Department (ITV) at 1-877-885-5272.

Also, WIS-TV highlights the lives of the honorees all year long, via vignettes, designed to heighten awareness of the calendar and increase the focus on role models.

Your opinion about this educational program is valuable to BellSouth, The Department of Education, SC Educational Television and WIS-TV. If you have any comments or questions about the calendar, please send them to: The BellSouth African-American History Calendar, P. O. Box 752, Columbia, South Carolina 29202, or visit our web site at **www.scafam-hist.org**.

The 2001 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength, hard work and dedication of the people featured. We hope that their stories will inspire you and the children of South Carolina.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "H. M. Lightsey, III". The signature is stylized with a large, looped initial "H" and a cursive "M".

Harry M. Lightsey, III
President
BellSouth-South Carolina

BellSouth thanks those individuals and organizations who provided input and photographs used in the creation of portraits, historical perspectives and facts of interest and significance to this calendar. We gratefully acknowledge the following:

Dr. Grace Jordan McFadden
The University of South Carolina

South Carolina Department of
Education
Columbia, South Carolina

2001 Video
Written and Produced by:
Don Mills
SC Educational Television

Ethel Bolden
Columbia, South Carolina

Calendar Layout Design Created by
Barbara Skarbek
Graphic Artist
Xerox Business Services

Yvonne Simpson
Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce
Greenville, South Carolina

Video Production Services by:
Domino Boulware, Videographer
Arthur Joseph, Videographer
Jimmy Dinkins, Audio
Christine Brouwer, Graphics
Greg Lunn, Graphics
SC Educational Television

Curtis Franks
Avery Research Center
Charleston, South Carolina

Printing Provided by
R. L. Bryan
Columbia, South Carolina

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ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE CALENDAR are available for purchase (on a cash-in-advance basis) through
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James F. Brown, D.D.S.

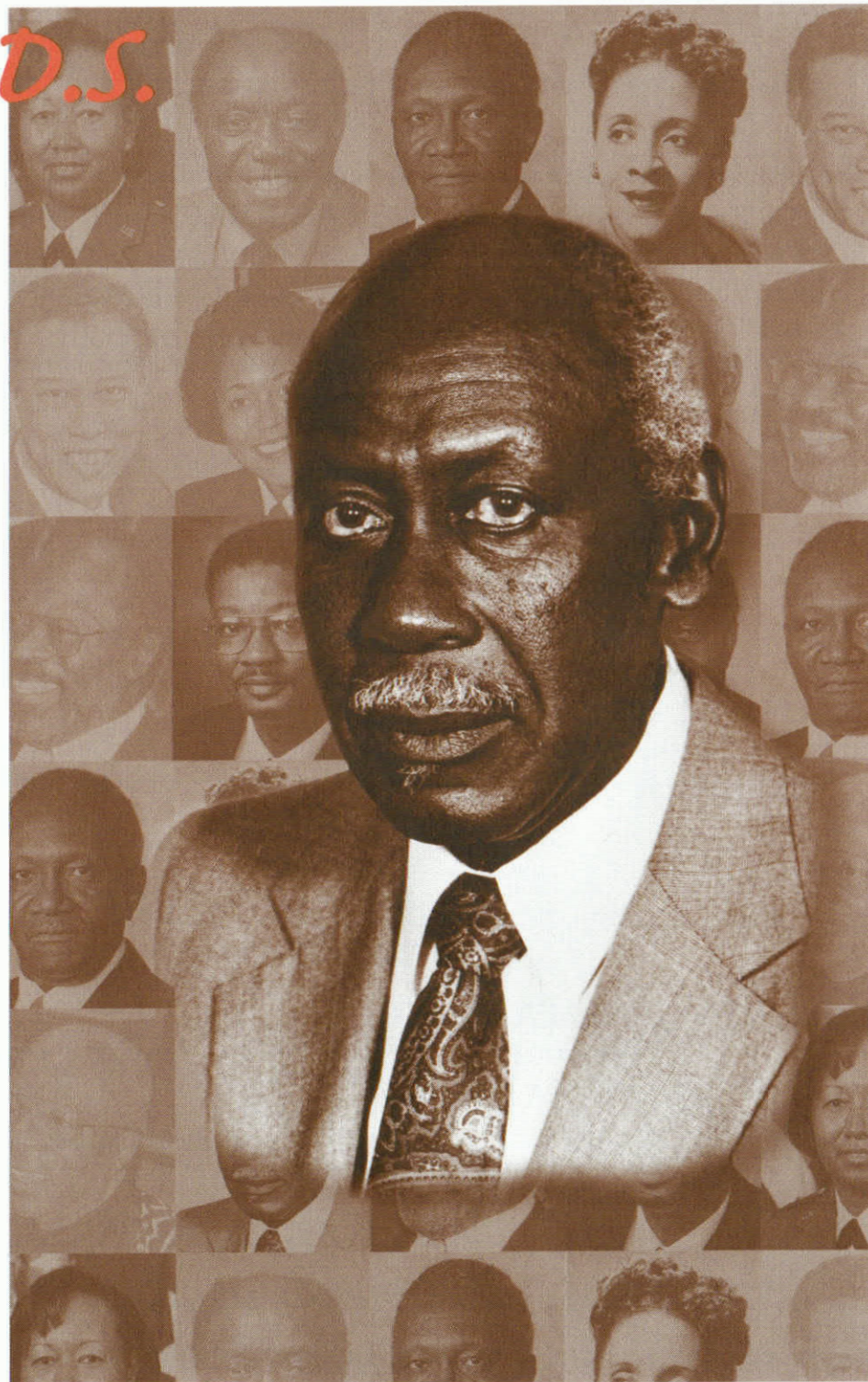
Dr. James F. Brown's parents, Ephraim and Eugenia Brown, were school teachers. As educators, they instilled in their son a keen sense of community service. He was born on February 3, 1925, in Charleston, South Carolina. He obtained his elementary and secondary education from Avery Institute in his hometown. (Avery Institute, one of the first liberal arts schools for African Americans, was founded in 1865 by Charles Avery). Recognizing that he preferred a career in dental medicine rather than education, he prepared himself for his life's work.

Prior to receiving his Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and Mathematics from South Carolina State University in 1948, Brown served in the U.S. Air Force in the European Theater during World War II. Dr. Brown earned his Doctor of Dental Surgery degree, (D.D.S.), from Howard University in Washington, D.C. in 1952. He began his professional career in Charleston, S.C., where his work was much needed by the residents of his hometown, and he became a dedicated dental surgeon.

In order to link himself with other African Americans in his profession, Dr. Brown joined the Palmetto Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical Association in 1952. Established in 1896, the PMDPA was a professional medical entity to which African Americans could align which provided access to new medical information, and techniques, professional development, networking and socializing with other medical professionals. (The U.S. Supreme Court case, Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896), had set the framework for "Separate but equal is inherently equal.") Even though this was a known fallacy, African Americans were banned from joining white professional organizations and soon began their own professional organizations. The PMDPA has rendered outstanding service for over a century and is the only medical association that still merges dentistry, medicine, and pharmacy.

Dr. Brown, who is past president, is still an active member of the PMDPA, and has held many leadership positions with the organization. As president in 1968, he proposed in his presidential address, the "Philosophy of Success," practical reforms that would make the organization more effective and efficient. One such achievement was the recruitment of more young people to study the medical profession and practice in South Carolina. The PMDPA currently has 500 members.

Active in his community, Dr. Brown serves on the boards of the Trident Chamber of Commerce, the Franklin C. Fetter Health Center, the United Way, the Bank of South Carolina, the Rotary Club and the Charleston Business and Professional Association. He is also a member of Omega Psi Phi and Sigma Pi Phi fraternities, the Athenians Social Club and the Owls Whist Club. His professional affiliations include: the American Dental Association, the National Dental Association, the Charleston Dental Society and the South Carolina Dental Society. Dr. Brown also remains an active member of St. Paul A.M.E. Church.





January

**BlueCross BlueShield
of South Carolina**

An independent Licensee of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association

2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<i>New Year's Day</i> 1 Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1863.	2	3 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. elected chairperson of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor in 1961.	4	5	6
7 Marian Anderson's debut in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1955.	8 Butterfly McQueen, actress, born in 1911.	9 Fisk University established in 1866.	10 Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded in 1957.	11	12	13
14 <i>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (Observed)</i>	15 Martin Luther King, Jr. born in 1929.	16	17 Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) born in 1942.	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 Coach Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines won record 800th college basketball game in 1990.	25	26	27
28 Ronald McNair, astronaut, died in Challenger explosion in 1986.	29 Oprah Winfrey, entertainer, born in 1954.	30	31			

The Honorable Merl F. Code

As a child, Merl F. Code's parents subscribed to the philosophy, "You are not competing against others; you are challenging the greatness that is within you." Whether in the classroom, boardroom, athletic field, courtroom or in life itself, Judge Code has adhered to his parent's philosophy. He is currently a Municipal Court Judge, Senior Attorney of the Code Law Firm, and CEO of Precision Tool Manufacturers. His success as an athlete, businessman, scholar and community volunteer is combined with his passion for community service.

Code, the son of Allen Louis Code and Sedalia Blassingame Code, was born on September 8, 1948, in Seneca, South Carolina. His father was a high school principal, semi-pro baseball player and state champion girls basketball coach. His mother was a home economics teacher. His parents served as his role models.

He was educated at Seneca's Blue Ridge High School. He was a Presidential Scholar and earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics, Cum Laude, from North Carolina A&T University in 1970. Mr. Code was captain of the "Aggie" football team, while earning all American accolades in 1969. He was an outstanding student and athlete, and went on to play seven years of professional football.

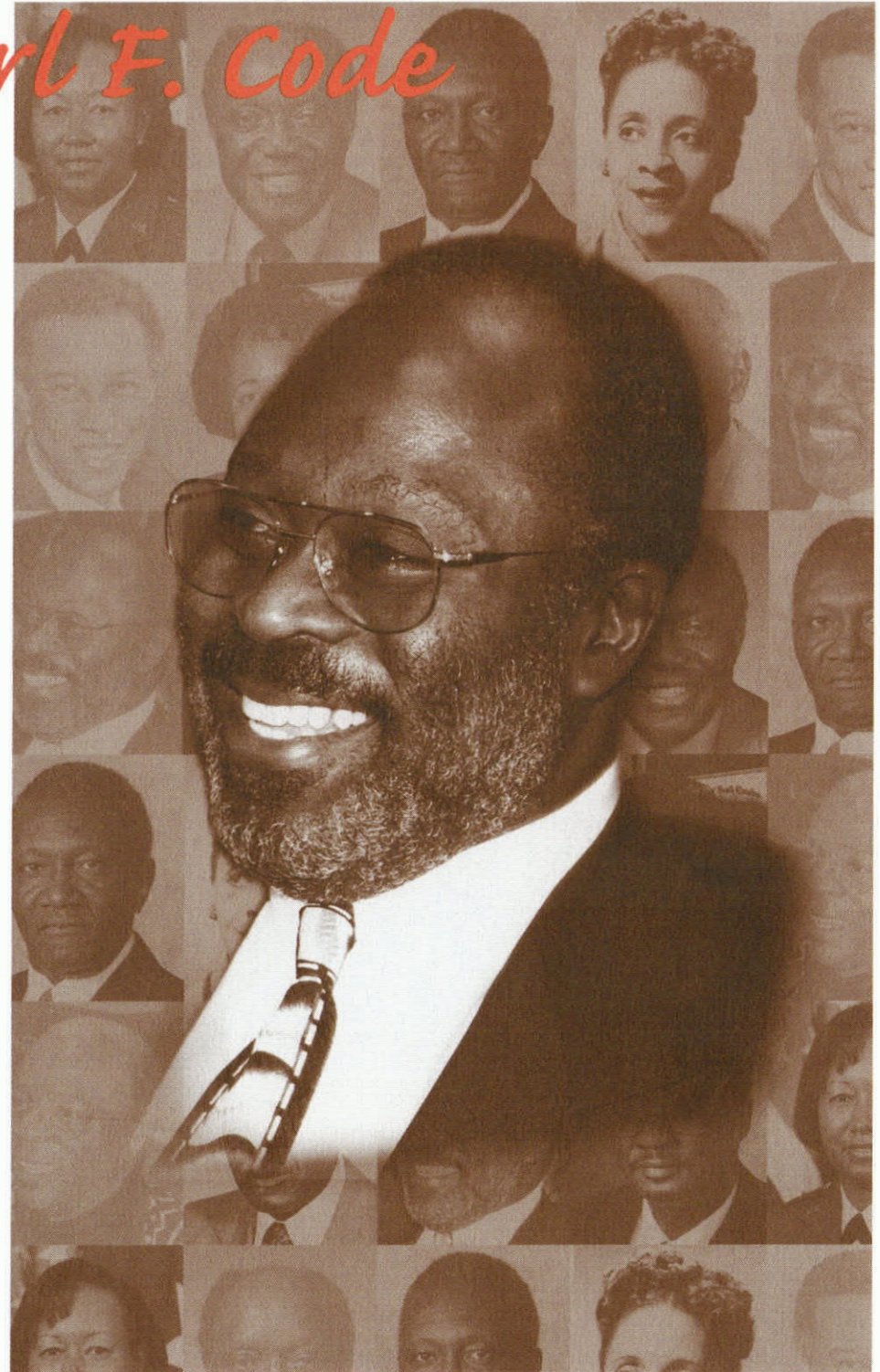
Mr. Code resumed his academic pursuits at the University of South Carolina's School of Law, earning his Juris Doctorate degree in 1979. He was an Earl Warren Legal Scholar, and became the first African American to serve as president of the Student Bar Association at USC.

Throughout his distinguished career, the Honorable Judge Code has accomplished an impressive list of firsts: the first African American to serve as a Municipal Court Judge in Greenville, South Carolina in 1981; the first recipient of the Young Lawyer of the Year Award, selected by the South Carolina Bar Association in 1984; the first African American to serve as Chairman of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce in 1999, and the first African American to serve as Chairman of the Greenville County United Way Board of Directors in 1994.

Among his many awards and honors are: **The Order of the Palmetto**, in 1996, South Carolina's highest civilian award; the Compleat Lawyer Award by the South Carolina Bar Association in 1997; North Carolina A&T University Hall of Fame in 1981; Omega Man of the Year both in 1978 and 1998, and was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame in 1999.

This outstanding Jurist, businessman, athlete, and community servant has devoted his life to being involved locally, regionally, and nationally. His service on national and regional boards includes: the College of Charleston's Board of Trustees, Clemson University's Board of Visitors, Furman University's Board of Advisors, BB&T Bank, the South Carolina Board of Directors; the Peace Center for the Performing Arts, the Boy Scouts and the United Way.

Judge Code has been a staunch advocate for African American business development and social change.



February

Bank of America.



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 Langston Hughes, author, born in 1902.	2	3
4	5	6 Jonathan Jasper Wright elected to South Carolina Supreme Court in 1870. Ernest Finney appointed Chief Justice of South Carolina Supreme Court.	7	8	9	10
11	12 Abraham Lincoln born in 1809. Congress enacted first fugitive slave law in 1793. NAACP founded in 1909.	13	Valentine's Day 14	15 Henry Lewis named director of the New Jersey Symphony in 1968. Nat King Cole died in 1965.	16 Joe Frazier became World Heavyweight Boxing Champion by a knockout in 1970.	17 Michael Jordan, basketball player, born in 1963.
18	President's Day 19 Washington's Birthday, Observed (US)	20 Frederick Douglass died in 1895.	21	22 George Washington born in 1732.	23 W.E.B. DuBois born in 1868.	24
25 Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) won World Heavyweight crown in 1964.	26	27	Ash Wednesday 28			

Thomas (Tom) Feelings

Tom Feelings is an internationally renowned visual artist and illustrator. Of his work, he has proclaimed, "I am a storyteller, in picture form, who tries to reflect and interpret the lives and experiences of the people who gave me life. When asked who I am, I say that I am an African who was born in America. The answer connects me spiritually with the past and the present. I, therefore, bring to my art a quality that is rooted in the culture of Africa and is expanded by the experiences of being Black in America." Much of his art reflects this ideal, but none does it more vividly than his 1995 masterpiece, *"The Middle Passage."* This book's drawings, in minute detail, depict the poignant journey of the slave ships from Africa to the Caribbean and North America. Mr. Feelings maintains that even though the illustrations show the inhumanity of the slave trade, the book is uplifting, in that African Americans survived such a devastating, historical epoch. *"The Middle Passage,"* was researched and illustrated over a period of two decades. Tom Feelings completed the book in Columbia, South Carolina, during which time he was a professor in the Department of Art at the University of South Carolina in Columbia.

The son of Samuel Feelings and Anna Morris, Tom Feelings was born on May 19, 1933, in Brooklyn, New York. He started drawing when he was four years old, by copying characters from comic strips. As he grew older, he was inspired by James Thipadeaux, an African American art teacher at the neighborhood Police Athletic Academy. Thipadeaux encouraged him to create his own drawings from real life people in his neighborhood. A school assignment on Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver also spurred his interest in the artistic significance of African American history, and the seed was planted. Studying their history and drawing his people became his passion.

After high school, Mr. Feelings received a three year scholarship to study at the Cartoonists and Illustrators School, in New York (1951 - 1953). Afterwards, he served with the U.S. Air Force in England. He returned to the United States and continued his education at the Visual Arts School in New York. Armed with an outstanding portfolio, he began seeking freelance work. He became a visual art storyteller by expressing the beauty, cadence, and history of his people throughout the diaspora. His creation, *"Tommy Traveler in the World of History,"* appeared for over a year in the New York Age Newspaper.

Recognizing the need to become cognizant of the African experience in other segments of the globe, Feelings lived and worked in countries such as Ghana, Africa and Guyana, South America. He also traveled throughout East Africa, West Africa and the Caribbean. These experiences generated a wealth of vivid materials for his art of storytelling for children and adults alike. The African experience in the United States and elsewhere became the primary focus of his visual art.

This outstanding artist has received numerous awards and honors for his visual art, and the more than two dozen books that he has published. His illustrations in books include: *"Moja Means One,"* for which he was the first African American artist to win a Caldecott Honor Award for Illustrations; and the Caldecott Honor Award for *"Jambo Means Hello,"* published in 1975. *"Something on My Mind,"* earned him a Coretta Scott King Honor Award, and *"Soul Looks Back in Wonder,"* received the Coretta Scott King Award for Children's Literature. His art has appeared in galleries throughout the United States and is collected by worldwide followers of his work. His alma mater, the School of Visual Arts in New York City, presented him with an honorary doctorate in 1996.



March



**CHEM-NUCLEAR
SYSTEMS**

2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1	2 <small>Dr. Jerome H. Holland elected to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972.</small>	3 <small>Carole Gist crowned first black Miss USA in 1990.</small>
4	5 <small>Blance Kelso Bruce of Mississippi elected to full term in U.S. Senate in 1875.</small>	6	7	8	9	10 <small>Harriet Tubman died in 1913.</small>
11 <small>Lorraine Hansberry play, "Raisin in the Sun," opened on Broadway in 1959.</small>	12	13	14	15	16	17 <i>St. Patrick's Day</i>
18	19	20	21	22	23	24 <small>AME Zion Church organized in S.C. in 1867.</small>
25 <small>Poll Tax ruled unconstitutional in 1966.</small>	26 <small>William H. Hastie confirmed as Federal District Judge of the Virgin Islands in 1937.</small>	27	28	29	30 <small>"Freedom's Journal," first Black newspaper, published in 1827.</small>	31

Anna May Manigault Hurley

Anna May Manigault, the eldest of her parent's two children, was born on July 27, 1907 in Columbia, South Carolina. She graduated from Booker T. Washington High School and earned her Bachelor of Science degree from South Carolina State University, where she was the first female member of the SCSU marching band. After graduating from SC State University, she taught elementary school in Lexington County. She helped organize the local NAACP branch and Agricultural Extension Agency offices and assisted her parents at their funeral home.

After her father, William Manigault, died in 1940, Anna Manigault made a career choice that was uncommon for women. Her mother, Annie Rivers Manigault, along with her father, owned and operated Manigault's Funeral Home at 714 Main Street in Columbia, South Carolina. Their funeral home was one of the few African American businesses located on Main Street. As a young person, Miss Manigault assisted her parents at the funeral home. In 1940, she went to New York to study embalming at the famous Renouard School of Embalming. After her graduation, she returned to Columbia as one of the few women in South Carolina to become a licensed embalmer. Embalming school changed her life and she went on to direct the family's business.

In a March 27, 1973 article about her life in the **State Newspaper**, Mrs. Hurley stated, "It seemed only natural that I follow in the family business." During her early years, however, it was not an easy occupation in which women could be successful. Traditionally, the funeral business was dominated by the male gender. She further maintained that the profession was viewed as offensive because it dealt with death and dying. On the nature of her work in its early years, Mrs. Hurley asserted that she usually worked from within the homes of the deceased. "It was customary to embalm the body at home. We had to improvise on a table and use the hand-pump system."

Mrs. Hurley also helped to operate the Congaree Casket Company, founded by her father. It was known to employ more African Americans than any other black owned business in South Carolina. The printed funeral programs of her mortuary were known to be the first use of printed programs in South Carolina for funeral services. Among its many services, the casket company and the mortuary provided free meals for its employees and others in need. In 1959, she relocated the funeral home to 2229 Two Notch Road, Columbia, S.C. and it became the Manigault-Hurley Funeral Home, Inc. Mrs. Manigault-Hurley remained active in many civic organizations, and in her church, the Union Baptist Church, until her death on April 15, 1976.

The legacy of Anna May Manigault Hurley continues. The funeral home is currently under the management and directorship of her son, Anthony Manigault Hurley; her granddaughter, Michelle Manigault Hurley; and Mr. Hurley's wife, Alice Wyche Hurley.



April



FOR GOODNESS SAKE

2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<i>Daylight Savings Time Begins</i> 1 Hampton Institute opened in 1868.	2	3	4 Maya Angelou, author, born in 1928.	5 Colin Powell born in 1937.	6 Robert E. Perry and Matthew Henson reached the North Pole in 1909.	7
<i>Palm Sunday</i> <i>Passover</i> 8 Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run in 1974.	9 Civil Rights Bill granting citizenship passed in 1866.	10 Richard Allen made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916.	11	12 Free African Society organized in 1787.	<i>Good Friday</i> 13 Thomas Jefferson's Birthday	14
<i>Easter Sunday</i> 15 Jackie Robinson made Major League debut in 1947.	16 Founding of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee in 1960.	17	18	19	20	21
22	23 National Urban League founded in 1913.	24	<i>Secretaries Day</i> 25	26	27	28
29	30					

The Honorable Robert N. Jenkins, Sr.

"There can be no equal justice where the kind of trial a man gets depends on the amount of money he has," Griffin vs Illinois 351 - U.S. 12 (1956).

The Honorable Robert Nathaniel Jenkins, Sr., can be described as a lawyer for the poor, a community leader, and current Circuit Family Court Judge. In 1996, the South Carolina General Assembly elected Attorney Robert N. Jenkins, Sr. to the position of Judge of the Circuit Family Court of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Seat #5. Throughout his years as a lawyer, he has dedicated his talents and time to serving poor people of South Carolina, by ensuring equal justice through legal aid programs.

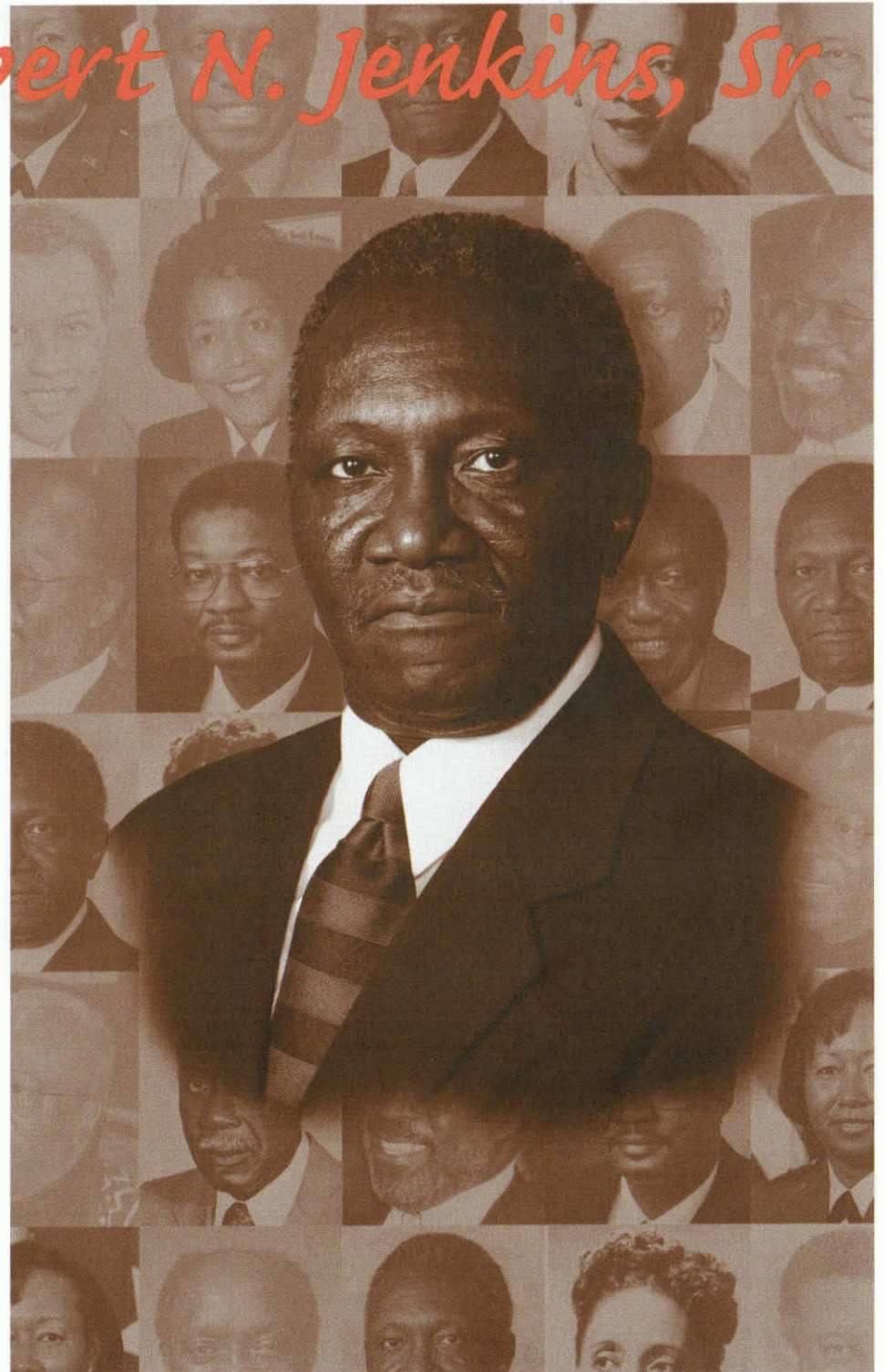
The eleventh of thirteen children of Shepherd and the Rev. Elouise "Nancy" Jenkins of McClellanville, South Carolina, Robert N. Jenkins was born on August 8, 1947. He learned the value of hard work and the importance of obtaining a good education from his parents and older siblings. He was also inspired and motivated by local African American educators who taught him at Lincoln Elementary and High School in McClellanville. He graduated Cum Laude from Burke High School in Charleston, South Carolina in 1964.

Jenkins served in the Air Force for four years during the Vietnam era. Later he entered the Citadel Military College of South Carolina in 1969 as a full-time veteran student. He earned his B.A. degree in Political Science in 1972, and became the fourth African American to receive an undergraduate degree from the Citadel. (He would later serve the institution on its Board of Visitors from 1991 - 1996). Jenkins gained his Juris Doctorate (J.D.) degree from the University of South Carolina School of Law in 1975.

Attorney Jenkins quickly became an advocate for the poor. From 1976 - 1979, he worked as a staff attorney for a Charleston-based legal aid office. During this time, he pioneered the coordination of the expansion of local based legal aid offices of Marion, Horry, Williamsburg, Georgetown, Dorchester, Colleton, Berkeley, Jasper and Beaufort counties. From 1979 - 1996, he served as Director and Chief Attorney for the Legal Services Agency of Western Carolina. In that position he would pioneer the extension of local-based legal aid offices for Pickens, Anderson, Abbeville, Oconee, Greenwood, McCormick, and Edgefield counties. As director, he also initiated the establishment of a program entitled "Libra Society," which enables private lawyers to give free, "pro bono", legal services to poor people who can not be helped through legal aid offices. Throughout his career, he has been a teacher and mentor for as many as fifty young lawyers learning to practice law and provide community service to the poor populations of South Carolina.

The Honorable Judge Jenkins has been actively involved with the following organizations: Greenville's Child, Inc., Greenville Chamber of Commerce, S.H.A.R.E. Inc., Save Our Sons, S.C. Families for Kids, Neighborhoods in Action, and the Allen Temple African Methodist Episcopal Church.

This outstanding jurist has been a beacon of hope for many. His personal vision for his life is "Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God." (Micah 6:8).



May



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4 Freedom Rides began in 1961. Plessy vs. Ferguson upheld "Separate But Equal" doctrine in 1896.	5
6 Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960.	7	8 Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915.	9	10	11	12
Mother's Day 13 Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862.	14	15	16	17 Brown vs. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954.	18	Armed Forces Day 19 Malcolm X born in 1925.
20 Robert N.C. Nix elected to U.S. Congress in 1958.	Victoria Day (Canada) 21	22	23	24	25 Madame C.J. Walker, entrepreneur, died in 1919. Miles Davis, jazz musician, born in 1926.	26
27 Memorial Day Observed	28	29	Memorial Day 30	31		

Mamie "Peanut" Johnson

While practicing baseball with the "boys," Mamie "Peanut" Johnson never imagined that one day she would become a female baseball legend. And that she did! She actually became the first and only female to pitch baseball in the Negro Major League.

Mamie Johnson, the daughter of Gentry Harrison and Della Belton Havelow, was born on September 27, 1935, in Ridgeway, South Carolina. When she was only seven years old, she would play baseball every day. When she left South Carolina to pursue her college education in 1943, she refused to let anyone or anything interfere with her love of playing baseball. She practiced while pursuing her studies at New York University.

At the time, amateur and professional baseball teams were segregated. When she was 17 years old, Ms. Johnson was rejected as a team member by the White Female Baseball League. This unfair treatment and prejudice became her own victory. She proclaimed, "If I had played with white girls, I would have been just another player, but now I am somebody who has done something that no other woman has done."

In 1953, Bish Tyson, a former player with the Negro League, observed Ms. Johnson practicing on a field in Washington, D.C. He was overwhelmed by her athletic abilities. He maintained that she was a great player and suggested that she play professional baseball. He introduced her to Bunny Downs, Manager of the Indianapolis Clowns. After one tryout, Mamie Johnson made the team. What an outstanding achievement for a female athlete!

While pitching her first game with the Clowns, a batter on the opposing team yelled to her, "What makes you think you can strike a batter out? Why, you aren't any larger than a peanut!" Mamie never said a word, but the batter soon found out what she could do! 1 - 2 - 3 - OUT! From that day, the 100 pound baseball player had the nickname, "Peanut."

Mamie "Peanut," Johnson played professional baseball for three seasons, (1953 to 1955), with the Indianapolis Clowns. During her tenure, she won 33 games and lost 8 games. Her batting average ranged from .262 to .284. Of this opportunity, she exclaimed, "Just to know that you were among some of the best male ball players that ever picked up the bat, made all of my baseball moments great moments."

After her professional baseball career ended, Ms. Johnson was a licensed nurse for thirty years. Currently, she manages the Negro Baseball League's Memorabilia Shop in Prince George's County, Maryland. She also coaches all-star baseball teams and encourages students to pursue academic excellence.

The President and Mrs. Clinton have honored Ms. Johnson at the White House as a female baseball legend. She has also received the **Mary McLeod Bethune Continuing the Legacy Award**.



June



Roche Carolina Inc.

2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1 Sojourner Truth began anti-slavery activist career in 1843.	2 T. Thomas Fortune, journalist, died in 1928.
3	4	5	6 Congress of Racial Equality founded in 1942.	7	8 Supreme Court banned segregation in Washington, D.C. restaurants in 1953.	9
10	11	12	13 Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court in 1967.	14 Flag Day	15	16
Father's Day 17 Black soldiers fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775.	18	19	20	21	22 Joe Louis became youngest world heavyweight boxing champion in 1937.	23
24	25	26	27	28 Organization for Afro-American Unity founded in 1964.	29	30

James T. "J.T." McLawhorn, Jr.

James T. McLawhorn, Jr. is currently president and chief executive of the Columbia, South Carolina Urban League, a position that he has held since May 1979. (The National Urban League was founded in 1910 by George Edmund Haynes.) An outstanding community leader, Mr. McLawhorn is the past president of the National Urban League's Southern Regional Council of Executives. In 1999, the National Urban League voted him *President of the Decade* for his commitment to youth development. He has created numerous youth programs that employ thousands of teens each year.

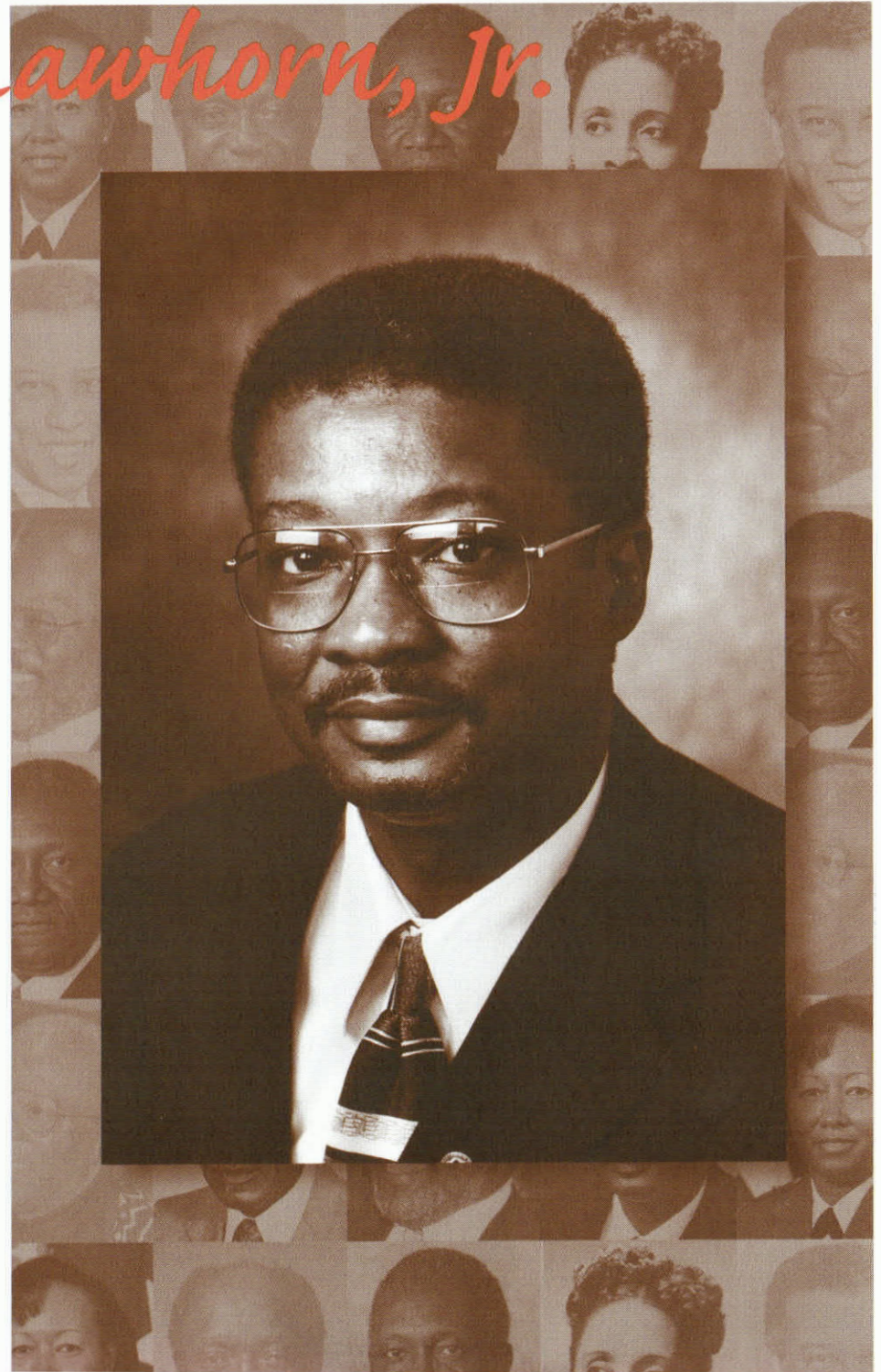
The son of James T. McLawhorn, Sr. and Allily McLawhorn, "J.T." was born on April 21, 1947, in Greenville, North Carolina. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from North Carolina A & T State University in 1969; a Master's degree in Regional Planning from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in 1971; and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Miami, - Coral Gables, Florida in 1977.

In 1985, Mr. McLawhorn founded the National Black Family Summit, a premier action forum on family issues, with an emphasis on the African American community. Annual meetings of the summit have brought more than 1,300 participants to develop strategies for family empowerment.

Mr. McLawhorn was one of the chief planners of **King Day at the Dome**, held on January 17, 2000. **King Day at the Dome** was one of the largest civil rights demonstrations in the history of South Carolina, bringing more than 60,000 people to downtown Columbia to protest the flying of the Confederate flag atop the South Carolina State House.

McLawhorn's leadership efforts have resulted in the publishing of an annual report entitled, *"The State of South Carolina."* This report chronicles the most pressing issues affecting the status of African Americans in South Carolina. The publication is penned by area professionals, used as reference material in area libraries, and serves as a teaching supplement in educational institutions throughout South Carolina.

Among Mr. McLawhorn's many recognitions for his outstanding leadership are: **The Order of the Palmetto**, the highest award given to a South Carolina citizen; the 1999 Public Service Award from the S.C. Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, for his commitment to community service; and the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Race Relations Award. He has also appeared in more than 600 articles addressing such topics as race and social policy.



July



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1 Carl Lewis, athlete, born in 1961.	2 Canada Day (Canada) Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed. Thurgood Marshall born in 1908.	3	4 Independence Day Tuskegee Institute established in 1881. Slavery abolished in New York in 1827.	5	6 Althea Gibson won Wimbledon in 1957.	7
8 Venus Williams wins Wimbledon	9 Francis L. Cardozo installed as South Carolina's Secretary of State in 1868.	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 Billie Holliday, singer, died in 1959.	18 Lemuel Haynes, first Black Congregationalist minister, born in 1753.	19	20	21 14th Amendment ratified in 1868. National Association of Colored Women founded in 1896.
22	23	24 Mary Church Terrell, educator, died in 1954.	25	26 Patrick Francis Healy, first African-American awarded a Ph.D. in 1865. President Truman banned discrimination in the armed services in 1948.	27	28
29	30	31				

Patty Jaye Garrett Patterson

Patty Jaye Garrett Patterson, the daughter of the late RET/MSGT Lorenzo "Lonnie," L. and Clara C. Garrett of Sumter, South Carolina, was born on January 21, 1960, in Bangor, Maine. Since 1973, she has resided in the Sumter/Columbia areas of South Carolina. She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Interdisciplinary Studies from the University of South Carolina in 1990; a Master of Criminal Justice degree (MCJ) from USC, in 1999; graduated within the top ten of her class at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, Basic II - 82; and is a former certified instructor in an array of law enforcement disciplines. She further enhanced her academic and professional skills by graduating from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy (FBINA) Session 177.

In August, 1991, Patty Jaye Garrett Patterson was named Major of Operations for the Sumter, South Carolina Police Department. As a result, she is second in command, as the Assistant Police Chief with the Sumter City Police Department. Major Patterson is responsible for Patrol, Detectives, Narcotics, Traffic, COPS, DARE, School Resource Officers (SRO), and Internal Affairs. She is one of South Carolina's highest ranking female officers for a law enforcement police agency. Her expertise in the area of Child Abuse and Sexual Assault has given her the opportunity to conduct seminars on Sexual Assault Risk Reduction throughout South Carolina.

Major Patterson serves her profession and her community with zeal. Her memberships and boards include: the Executive Board for United Way of Sumter, the FBI National Academy of Associates, the South Carolina Police Chief's Association, the Palmetto State Law Enforcement Officer's Association, and the National Association of Female Executives. In 1995, she traveled to Switzerland as a member of the Rotary International Exchange Team. In 1998, she was instrumental in establishing the Teen Court Justice program with the City of Sumter Police Department. Among her many honors and awards are: the Strom Thurmond Award for Excellence in Law Enforcement, the Non-Traditional Career Award, given by the South Carolina Commission on Women; and TWIN Honoree, awarded by the YWCA.

This outstanding public servant is a trailblazer. She has served as Chair of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (Sumter), President and Vice President of the Sumter County Alliance for Law Enforcement, President of the Sumter Chapter of the Palmetto State Law Enforcement Association, and Board of Regents of the Greater Sumter Chamber of Commerce. Her milestones include: the First African American Employee with the Sumter County Magistrate's Office, the First Female Deputy Sheriff of Sumter County Sheriff's Department, the First African American Female Criminologist Instructor with SCCJA, and the First female SWAT team member with SLED.

Major Patterson maintains that she has been richly blessed by God, her parent's guidance, and her firm belief in the scripture, "Faith is the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen." (Hebrews II:1).



August



Lucent Technologies
Bell Labs Innovations



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			1 <small>Whitney Young named executive director of National Urban League in 1961. Benjamin E. Mays born in 1895.</small>	2	3	4
5	6 <small>Voting Rights Act signed by President Johnson in 1965.</small>	7	8	9 <small>Jesse Owens won four Olympic gold medals in 1936.</small>	10	11 <small>Thaddeus Stevens, abolitionist, died in 1868.</small>
12	13	14 <small>Ernest Everett Just, scientist, born in 1883.</small>	15	16	17 <small>Marcus Garvey born in 1887.</small>	18
19	20	21	22	23 <small>National Negro Business League founded in 1900.</small>	24	25 <small>Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized in 1925.</small>
26 <small>W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963.</small>	27 <small>March on Washington in 1963.</small>	28	29	30	31	

Bill Pinkney

He is known throughout the world as a musical Living Legend. Bill Pinkney, one of the members of the Original Drifters, was born in the Palmetto State on August 15, 1925, in the small town of Dalzell. He is currently the Ambassador of Music for the State of South Carolina. Mr. Pinkney is the sole surviving 1953 member of the Original Drifters. He owns exclusive rights to the name and/or mark of the Original Drifters.

The Drifters set the format for many musical groups to follow. Their style and versatility are legendary. The original Drifters consisted of gospel singers Bill Pinkney, Gearhart and Andrew Thrasher, and group organizer Clyde McPhatter. They first met in 1949 while performing with gospel quartets. Mr. McPhatter persuaded the men to form a musical group and finally, in 1953, Atlantic Records offered them a contract. Thus, began the Drifter's musical legacy. In 1988, they were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Their all time best selling song, *White Christmas*, features Bill Pinkney as the lead singer.

Mr. Pinkney is a former pitcher for the New York Blue Sox Baseball Team. He served in the United States Army during World War II and is the recipient of four Bronze Stars, and a Presidential Citation for military service. He has received letters of commendation from many world leaders, including United States President Bill Clinton and President Nelson Mandela of South Africa. In addition, the State of South Carolina has proclaimed **May 14th as Bill Pinkney Day**.

He has numerous honors for his pioneering work in music. Among his honors and awards are: Rhythm & Blues Foundation Pioneer Award, member of the United Group Harmony Hall of Fame, Beach Music Hall of Fame, Vocal Group Hall of Fame, and the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame. Additionally, the State of South Carolina has established a state park at his Dalzell, Sumter County birthplace; presented him with the **Order of the Palmetto**, South Carolina's highest civilian honor; and commissioned him the State's official "Ambassador of Music." Mr. Pinkney holds the Key to the State of South Carolina, as well as the keys to Sumter, Bamberg, and Myrtle Beach, South Carolina; Melbourne, Florida; Morristown, Tennessee; and Las Vegas, Nevada. He has been honored in other places, and by other groups including Austin, Texas; Las Vegas, Nevada; the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives.

Bill Pinkney's current Drifters are still touring and recording. His show, hailed as "the best act of its genre on the music scene today," reflects the Drifters' influence on the musical industry, as well as the nostalgia generated on all ages who love Bill Pinkney and his music. He is, indeed, a living legend!



September



TIME WARNER CABLE

2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. named Commander-In-Chief of North American Air Defense Command in 1975.
2 <i>Labor Day</i>	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 United States Constitution signed in 1787.	<i>Rosh Hashanah</i> 18	19	20 First episode of "The Cosby Show" aired in 1984.	21 Vanessa Williams crowned Miss America, 1983.	22 Dr. Mae Jemison first African-American female astronaut in space in 1992.
23	24	25	26	<i>Yom Kippur</i> 27	28	29
30				"Memphis Blues" published in 1912.	"Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" published in 1929.	

Bishop Sanco King Rembert

Bishop Sanco King Rembert was the first African American Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church and, in 1987, became the first African American Bishop Ordinary of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Southeast. In this capacity, he headed 41 congregations and 54 clergy in five states that included: South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and eastern Tennessee. During this time he was also serving as Rector of New Israel Reformed Episcopal Church in Charleston, South Carolina.

Bishop Rembert is one of 14 children of the Reverend Samuel Edward and Mrs. Rozella L. Middleton Rembert, of Pineville, South Carolina. He earned his B.S. degree in Chemistry and Mathematics from Benedict College in Columbia, South Carolina in 1945. He graduated as a Certified Counselor of Theology from Benedict College. He then worked as a private detective in New York City, while awaiting acceptance to medical school. However, on April 27, 1947, his life was dramatically altered. Bishop Rembert proclaims, "The Lord touched me, and suddenly I felt I should be arresting souls for the Lord, instead of arresting criminals in society." He studied theology at New York Theological Seminary and received the Master of Divinity degree in 1951, and the Master of Sacred Theology degree in 1965.

Since 1947, this eminent theologian has served the church in several capacities, such as: rector, counselor, organizer, and Bishop of the Diocese of the Southeast. Since beginning his ministry in the Reformed Episcopal Church in 1951, seven churches in Berkeley, Dorchester, Colleton, and Charleston counties have benefitted from his visionary leadership as rector.

Bishop Rembert's achievements on the Diocese level are very noteworthy. They include: rebuilding the Bishop Jordan Conference Center, following Hurricane Hugo; renovation or rebuilding most of the churches in the diocese; the purchasing of a Greyhound Bus for transportation; and expanding the number of churches from 27 to 38. He continues to serve his community as First Vice President of Jenkins Orphanage, Superintendent of New Israel Child Development and Christian School, and Tri-Chair of the Charleston Education Alliance. His civic activities also include: Chaplain of Charleston County Hospital, Organizer and President of the Charleston Upper Peninsula Revitalization Association, with primary emphasis on drug eradication and maintaining a safe community; and President, Dean and Professor of Cummins Theological Seminary in Summerville, South Carolina.

Bishop Rembert retired in September 1998 after nearly 39 years as Rector of New Israel, 48 years as a minister in the Diocese and Reformed Episcopal Church, and 52 years in Christ's ministry and service. His diocese and church awarded him emeritus status. He still is an active public servant, and is married to the former Carrie M. Brooks. They have two daughters, Patricia and Karol Gail Rembert. In March 2000, Governor Jim Hodges appointed him to the South Carolina Board of Pardons and



October



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Colin Powell appointed first African-American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1989.	2	3	4	5	6 Fisk Jubilee Singers began national tour in 1871.
7 Toni Morrison became first African-American to win Nobel Prize in literature.	8 Columbus Day Observed Jesse Jackson born in 1941.	9	10	11	12	13
14 Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.	15 Clarence Thomas confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992.	16 National Boss Day John Brown led attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859.	17 Capital Savings Bank opened in Washington, D.C. in 1888.	18	19	20
21 Dizzy Gillespie born in 1917.	22	23	24 United Nations Day	25	26	27 B.O. Davis, Jr. became the first African-American General in the Air Force in 1954.
28 Daylight Savings Time Ends	29	30	31 Halloween Jackie Robinson died in 1972.			

Brigadier General Velma L. Richardson

Only five African American women have earned the rank of Brigadier General in the United States Army. One of them is Bennettsville, South Carolina native, Velma L. Richardson. She was awarded that rank in January, 2000. In July 1998, she became the Deputy Commander of the U.S. Army Signal Center and Fort Gordon, Fort Gordon, Georgia. As Brigadier General, she became the Deputy Commanding General/Assistant Commandant, and is the first woman to hold either position at Fort Gordon.

Velma Richardson was born on January 8, 1951. By the time she was ten years old, both of her parents had died. Therefore, Velma and her brother, Joseph, were raised by her grandmother, the Rev. V. O. Jefferies, then pastor of Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church in Bennettsville. She credits her grandmother with instilling positive values and the belief that "nothing was unattainable for me." Richardson once considered following her grandmother's theology path, but she never felt the "call." She attended school in Bennettsville before earning her Bachelor of Science degree from Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina (1973). She received a commission as a Second Lieutenant and entered the Army in 1973, serving in the Women's Army Corps. She had been inspired by her aunt, Vashti Jefferies, who entered the army in 1951 and retired 28 years later as a colonel.

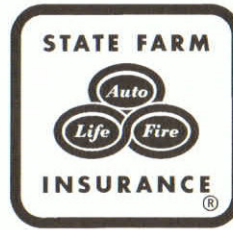
Brigadier General Velma Richardson began her active duty with the Women's Army Corps at Fort McClellan, Alabama, in 1973. She had planned to remain in the Army for two years, but soon discovered it to be her "calling." Richardson believes in excellence, professionalism and academic accomplishments. After her initial orientation, she attended the Air Defense Officer Basic Course and the Communications-Electronics Staff Officer Course. Later assignments included: a stint in Korea, where she served as Platoon Leader and Company Commander in the 51st Signal Battalion; attendance at the Signal Officer Advanced Course; Executive Officer, 426th Signal Battalion; Personnel Management Officer, GI XVIII Airborne Corps; and also Battalion Commander, 51st Signal Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Brigadier General Richardson earned a Master of Arts degree from Pepperdine University in Human Resources Management. She spent 1993 - 1994 attending the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. Prior to assuming her position at Fort Gordon, she worked in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence. In June 1996, she assumed command of the 1108th U.S. Army Signal Brigade at Fort Richie, Maryland.

This outstanding military officer has numerous awards and honors including: the Legion of Merit; the Defense Meritorious Service Medal; the Meritorious Service Medal with six oak leaf clusters; the Army Commendation Medal; the Army Achievement Medal; the National Defense Service Medal (2nd award); and the Department of Defense Identification Badge.



November



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				1 First issue of "Ebony" published in 1945. First issue of "Crisis" published in 1910.	2	3 James Clyburn, first S.C. African-American elected to U.S. Congress after Reconstruction. Carol Moseley Braun first African-American woman elected to U.S. Senate in 1992.
4	5 Walter E. Washington elected Mayor of Washington, D.C. in 1974.	Election Day 6 Absalom Jones, minister, born in 1746.	7 David Dinkins elected first black Mayor of New York City in 1989.	8	9 Benjamin Banneker, surveyor, born in 1731.	10
Veteran's Day 11	12	13	14 Booker T. Washington died in 1915.	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	Thanksgiving Day 22	23	24 Scott Joplin, composer, born in 1868.
25 Luther "Bill" Robinson, dancer, died in 1949.	26 Sojourner Truth, evangelist, died in 1883.	27 Richard Wright, author, died in 1960.	28	29	30	

Tommy Scott Young

Storyteller, poet, playwright, author, producer, teacher, and sculptor are a few of the descriptions of Tommy Scott Young. The Blair, South Carolina native, son of Nancy Thompson Young and John Robert Young, was born on December 12, 1943. He currently resides in New York City, where he is a Storyteller-in-Residence at the Lincoln Center Institute, where his performances and teachings reach hundreds of individuals.

Tommy Scott Young is most known in South Carolina for his founding and directing of the Kitani Foundation, which from 1977 - 1983, was a leader in bringing nationally acclaimed performing artists to South Carolina. The Kitani Foundation's purpose was to "enable school children in South Carolina to see nationally known artists and to promote outstanding performing artists in the state." As a result, Mr. Young brought more than 25 national performing artists and groups to South Carolina, including Ella Fitzgerald, The Feld Ballet, A Chorus Line, The Jung Su Song and Dance Troupe of Nan King, China and The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre. The performances reached tens of thousands of students, and the general public as well. Kitani's annual children's poster contest and calendar encouraged drawing and poetry by our young people. The Kitani Foundation founded Mayfest and the Artist-in-Schools Program for Richland County School District I. The Kitani Foundation's bringing of national performing artists to the state pre-dated the Koger Center for the Performing Arts. In 1979, the Kitani Foundation was awarded the South Carolina Arts Commission's prestigious Elizabeth O'Neil Verner Award for "outstanding contributions to the arts in South Carolina."

Mr. Young received his Bachelor of Arts degree from California State University at Los Angeles. He also pursued graduate work in sculpturing. While in Los Angeles, he studied with many actors, including Kathleen Freeman and Yaphet Koto. He also worked with the Watts Writers Workshop. He has utilized his skill, as a performer of classical, traditional, and modern storytelling throughout the nation, including being an artist-in-residence, for arts councils and commissions in North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina. He has taught at the University of Southern California, UCLA, and Benedict College. Tommy Scott Young was a guest of Her Majesty's Eastern Arts Council in 1988, during which time he completed a tour of England, performing at many hamlets, towns, and cities throughout the United Kingdom.

Books written by this gifted author include: *"Tommy Scott Young Spins Magic Tales,"* *"Black Blues and Shiny Songs,"* (poetry); and *"Crazy Half Sings a Crazy Wolf Song."*

Mr. Young is extremely proud of his son, Lee Thompson Young, who has also combined the dual profession of storytelling and theatre. Lee has a starring role as Jett Jackson on the Disney Channel's Show, *"The Famous Jett Jackson."* Tommy Scott Young believes that by sharing his talents, he enriches the lives of others.



December



2001

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955.
2	3 First issue of "North Star" newspaper published in 1847.	4 American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833.	5	6	7	8
Hanukkah begins at sundown 9	Hanukkah 10	11	12 Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first African-American elected to Congress in 1870.	13	14	15 Maggie Lena Walker, banker, died in 1934.
16	17	18 PUSH founded in 1971. 13th Amendment ratified in 1865.	19 Carter G. Woodson, historian, born in 1875.	20	21	22
23 Christmas Eve	24 Christmas Day	25 Boxing Day (Canada)	26	27	28	29
30 New Year's Eve	31					